

JEWISH OBSERVER

AND
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW

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— A Warning Call

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COMMENT**THE WARNING CALL**

It would be wrong to say that this is the final call. For we have survived so much in our generations that we need not exaggerate the menace that lies ahead of us. It is, admittedly, sombre. It is serious. But it is not insuperable. It is not inevitable. But it is there, and the more honestly we face it, the more likely are we to overcome it. This is no time for looking back, for escapism into the past; not even into the last few months. Our fate, like that of all mankind, now lies in the future; not in past glories, nor in past failures.

Even the reckoning that we are inclined to make at this time must not concern itself, for once, with bygone events but with future prospects. The test this year is different. More than a man's conscience or record is at stake. The new Jewish Year which begins on Sunday, Mr. Kruschev's nuclear warning, the conference of the so-called uncommitted at Belgrade, the coming United Nations Assembly, the Berlin crisis and possibly other points of tension, all compel the formulation of the same question: Where are we heading, and what do we want?

As we have said, it is more than a personal question. For once in a while, sometimes only once in a decade or a century, a people or a nation has to ask itself this fundamental question. For its independence, if not its survival, may depend on the answer. And it is this moment in time that we have reached. What, looking at its position in the world and at the condition of the world, is Israel's objective; what does Israel want, and how does she propose to get it?

* * *

There are two possible ways of answering these questions: the politicians' and the difficult way. The politicians will say that Israel wants peace, co-existence with her neighbours, and growing prosperity for herself and the entire Middle East region. The difficult and the more realistic and more honest answer is to spell out the manner and method by which these objectives will be attained and the many obstacles on the way overcome.

The difficult answer has to begin with the recognition that peace with the Arab world, however desirable, is not round the corner, not even round the next corner. It is a long way off. Indeed, the present state of dormant hostility is

more likely to get worse before it gets better. Israel cannot make peace with an Arab world which demands as its price Israel's unconditional submission and national self-destruction. It is better not to discuss peace or to seek a peace settlement under these conditions; or, for that matter, to attempt back-stairs diplomacy which can produce no results.

It would be well if not only the Arab leaders were to understand this basic condition, but also if the Israelis and, especially, Jewish public opinion outside Israel began to appreciate that this sobering consideration must be the starting point in any assessment of the future.

* * *

This in itself conditions a good deal of what must follow. The prospect for Israel's next decade therefore calls for some considerable revision of the currently popular concepts of the future role of Israel in Jewish life, and of the increasingly strong belief among the young in Israel that Israel is becoming self-sufficient and is no longer fundamentally dependent on or concerned with world Jewry. For all the signs point in the opposite direction.

It may well be that Israel is about to enter a prolonged period of military siege and political pressure which will tax not only her own strength and ability, but also that of her friends—foremost among them world Jewry. Nor will that be all. Like Britain, Israel, lulled by economic prosperity, is entering a phase of serious economic problems and readjustment. A new wave of immigration has begun and is reaching sizeable proportions—even if President Nasser's estimate of 100,000 immigrants this year and again next year may be something of an overstatement.

The prospect thus for the unfinished and unsettled problems of the world—especially on Israel's borders—is not reassuring. There is no need to be a Cassandra, or to prophesy disaster. But there is need on the eve of this New Year to harbour no illusions: the year that lies ahead, to look no further, is going to be difficult. It will require strong nerves and cool heads and even more a realisation that, if ever Israel had to be united and stand solidly together against the mounting pressures, it is now—"or else," as President Nasser said in another context.

**JEWISH OBSERVER AND
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW**

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BELGRADE

NO "HOME" TRUTHS FOR "NON-ALIGNED"

HOW MUCH OF A MORAL FORCE?

from our own correspondent

Belgrade, Wednesday :

One thing needs to be said and stressed at the outset. "Uncommitted," "non-aligned" or "neutral," however they described themselves, the majority of nations represented at the Belgrade conference which closed here early this morning had (with some notable exceptions) a strong bias on most international issues toward the line followed by the Soviet Union.

That it had nothing to do directly with the condemnation of imperialism and colonialism which formed so large a part of the speeches and of the 32-page declaration which marked the final formulation of delegates' opinion was clear from the main line of reaction to the announcement that Russia had resumed nuclear testing.

"Shock" was the word used by most speakers to describe their feelings at the Russian action, but it was the sort of shock one feels when physically contemplating an explosion, not revulsion at the mentality of the one who set it off. President Nasser's conference statement provided a sort of average of reaction when he said: "What causes great sorrow is that, in this atmosphere saturated with anxiety, the Soviet Government found itself in a situation in which it considered it necessary to resume the atomic tests."

Imperialism and colonialism: If the west found comfort or a moral victory in "condemnation" of this kind, then it is suffering from dangerous delusions or else its morale is at very low ebb. As one American correspondent commented wryly: "Just imagine the screams of protest if it had been the U.S. which took the lead in resuming nuclear tests."

Although concern at the prospects of a nuclear war, or an east-west clash over Berlin, bulked large in the public speeches of the delegation heads, the emphasis—especially in the addresses by the Arab delegates and the non-Arab members of the Casablanca Charter countries—was on the eradication of imperialism and the destruction of colonialism.

In the private discussions which formed a central part of the proceedings, and in



FOUR DEFINITIONS OF NEUTRALISM
Tito, Nasser, Ben Kedda and Modibo Keita
at Belgrade

the final drafting session which started late on Tuesday evening and ended only in the early hours of this morning, speakers pounded away at these twin themes, demanding strong references in the final declaration to this or that particular aspect which concerned them most.

Nehru's appeal unheeded: Almost in vain Pandit Nehru appealed to the conference to concentrate on the threatening problem that arose from the imminent danger of a general conflagration. This topic had to take priority over all others, he declared. Then, "if we can prevent war, we can go ahead with these other problems, and to liberating such parts of the world as are still under colonial and other imperialist rule, and do more to build up our own free society, a prosperous society, a welfare state in our respective countries, because that has to be our positive work."

And, he went on, "merely getting angry at some other country coming in our way, although one does get angry, one cannot help it, does not help very much. It is the positive, constructive work that gives us strength . . . But we can do nothing unless there is no war." The issue of war and peace, he urged, should be put over and above anything else to be dealt with in the final statement from the conference.

There was strong support for the Indian leader from Burma's U Nu, from Ethiopia's Haile Selassie and from President Makarios of Cyprus (who made a considerable impression with his reasoned and statesmanlike speech). But the U.A.R. and its friends had not come here to be done out of a smack at Israel, or the Tunisians from getting condemnation of the French, the Algerians from getting a pledge of support or some of the African states from having a swipe at Portugal.

A strong fight: For the Arab delegations it was essential that Israel be hit in some way. At Bandung and Casablanca they had succeeded in getting strong statements of condemnation. Here, apart from themselves, there had been no references either to Israel or the Palestine refugees. Asian and African leaders, one after the other, listed the burning world issues—disarmament, Berlin, Algeria, Bizerta, Angola, Kenya, Rhodesia, and so on—but not one of them touched on Palestine.

Nasser tried to provide a lead when he recalled that the Casablanca Conference had "branded Israel as a bridgehead of the new imperialism in Africa and a tool manipulated by its ambitions." But only his Arab colleagues would take the hint. And, with the exception of the Yemen delegate, whose outburst was more embarrassing than helpful to his cause, they referred to the topic only in passing.

But, in the final drafting session, they put up a strong fight against the opposition of the Indians, the Burmese, the Ethiopians, the Nepalese, the Cypriots and a few others. They wanted the conference to agree on a resolution in two parts, the first naming Israel among the imperialists, the second condemning her as such.

Enough to save face: But the conference would not accept this. In the end, the Arab delegates tried an appeal on humanitarian grounds, using the Arab refugees as its basis. This was much better received. In the end, as the tenth item in the final declaration, the following formulation was agreed upon:

"Those participating in the conference condemn the imperialist policy pursued in the Middle East and affirm their support for the full restoration of the Arab population of Palestine with all their rights in conformity with the provisions of the Charter of the United Nations and its resolutions."

This is very much less than had been sought and a long way from the condemnation voiced at Bandung and Casablanca.

In isolation: Other resolutions called for the end of colonialism and imperialism, upheld the struggle of Algerian nationalists, condemned bloodshed in Angola, demanded the evacuation of French forces from Bizerta, denounced the retention of an American base on Cuban soil, urged the admission of communist China to the U.N. and attacked apartheid.

It is too soon yet to ask what has been achieved by the conference. On the whole, the participants were concerned to demonstrate that they did not consti-

tute a third bloc, Nehru and one or two others more than the rest. In stature and in fact, Nehru seemed to be isolated from the rest. There was almost resentment amongst some delegates at the extent of his non-alignment. He kept on appearing as an embodiment of their collective conscience, to the annoyance of Nasser and Tito, the real pace-makers at Belgrade.

But—and this must be said—there was something basically dishonest about the gathering. It is all very well to discuss issues upon which all the participants are in general agreement and to pass high-sounding comments upon them. But what about the "hidden issues" which are of equal concern, but which no one had the temerity to put on the agenda?

Place of morality: What about India's dispute with Pakistan over Kashmir, the Afghanistan dispute with Pakistan which this week brought a rupture in the relations between the two, the Somalia disagreement over borders with Ethiopia, the rival African claims to Saharan territory, the West Irian dispute affecting Indonesia, the Iraqi claim to Kuwait and the many other regional quarrels affecting participants in the Belgrade conference, all of them potential threats to peace?

Not one of these issues was considered by the conference. This does not make its conclusions on other issues suspect, but it does call into question the suggestion that its participants form a great, new moral force. Does morality go out through the window when self-interest comes through the door? Is the demand for negotiations intended for export only?

The conference was not without its lighter side, in which Israel—although not a participant—played its part. There was, for example, the diplomatic game of hide and seek played by Israel Ambassador Aviezer Chelouche. The Ambassador, together with other heads of missions, made a point of being at the airport to greet arriving heads of state with whom his country had diplomatic relations. This went well until the President of Mali decided to arrive on the same plane as the President of the U.A.R. Exit Chelouche.

Israeli "spies": The same thing happened again when he turned up at the airport to greet President U Nu of Burma. The Iraqi Foreign Minister had contrived to arrive on the same aircraft. Again, exit Chelouche. To diplomatic and journalistic onlookers, it provided considerable amusement. For the Ambassador it can only have been embarrassing.

On the other hand, the Arabs made themselves ridiculous when they objected



BELGRADE WINDOW DRESSING
Negotiations—for export only

to the accreditation of Israeli correspondents. After first protesting that the Israeli newsmen constituted a threat to the security arrangements surrounding President Nasser, they then alleged that the Israelis were all spies in disguise. An overzealous Yugoslav official who impounded the correspondents' accreditation cards was properly wrapped over the knuckles by a superior and the cards were returned.

ISRAEL: CAUCUS CONFERS

DISHARMONY MARKS FOUR PARTY CONSULTATIONS

from Amos Ben-Vered

Jerusalem :

As Israel's high summer of anticipation moves into the long autumn of negotiation, party leaders are concluding their thankless task of translating the lofty principles proclaimed in election platforms into concrete demands for Cabinet portfolios. And suddenly, the prospect of David Ben-Gurion remaining as Prime Minister of Israel no longer seems a frightening prospect to the parties clamouring for admission to a coalition led by Mapai.

The Liberals, Mizrachi, Mapam and Ahdut Avoda have lost no time. Already, their leaders have established a joint working party which will seek to concert their approach to Mapai. It met in Tel Aviv for the first time last Thursday and, as might easily have been predicted by the membership of such a mixed group, the disharmonies were more discernible than the accords.

The two Left-wing parties, for example, proposed several changes in the written constitutional law of Israel. One of them



MAPAI'S SHITREET, RE-ELECTED KNESSET SPEAKER LUZ AND MAPAM'S BARZILAI
Into the long autumn of negotiation—the smiles are beginning to fade

was that the resignation of the Prime Minister should not automatically require the resignation of the government. The Liberals, however, felt that the present system was sound and required no alteration.

Against Mapai majority: Mapam and Ahdut Avoda also urged that the four parties should agree to enter a coalition with Mapai together, or not at all. This was understandable in view of Ben-Gurion's reported unwillingness to invite them into his next Cabinet. But neither the Liberals nor the Mizrahi would let themselves be tied down in this manner.

In fact, the only apparent point of agreement between the four was that Mapai should not be allowed a majority of Cabinet portfolios, the intention being that every Mapai minister be matched with one from any of the four parties, with possibly a casting vote for the Prime Minister. This suggestion, however, has yet to be agreed upon by the various party executives.

Some observers predict a short and unhappy life for the four-party caucus, based primarily on the reluctance of either the Liberals or the Mizrahi to forgo Cabinet membership just because Mapam or Ahdut Avoda, or both, might be excluded. Minister of Justice Pinhas Rosen told Thursday's meeting that he was not opposed to a "narrow coalition"—taken to mean one of less than five parties—even if he personally might not join it.

Common adversary: The Mizrahi spokesman bluntly rejected a suggestion that the four parties negotiate jointly with Mapai, although he accepted the idea of a co-ordinating committee which would meet during negotiations. A Mizrahi leader commented to the JEWISH OBSERVER: "The four parties do have a

common adversary—Mapai. But they do not necessarily have common aims, and a party such as Ahdut Avoda has some views that are directly opposed to ours on fundamental matters."

What happens next, however, is decisively in the hands of Mapai. President Ben-Zvi will almost certainly entrust Ben-Gurion with the formation of the next Cabinet, perhaps later this week. The Mapai leader, who has been engaged in writing a lengthy feature for the next edition of the Government Year Book at his Negev retreat, discussed tactics last week with Levi Eshkol who later reported to a meeting of the party secretariat.

The upshot of the Sde Boker conversation and the secretariat discussions was that Mapai would try to negotiate from a position of strength. Ben-Gurion would be the party candidate for Prime Minister and no other. Mapai would insist upon holding a majority of seats in the Cabinet. Possible coalition partners would be asked to accept new and stringent rules regarding the collective responsibility of ministers. And, finally, there would be separate negotiations with each party. In no circumstances would Mapai agree to "bloc" agreements.

Proposals rejected: The negotiating team, which includes Ben-Gurion, will be headed by Eshkol, who has a reputation for willingness to compromise. It is only when the talks get underway that it will be possible to see on which points Mapai is prepared to back down and which she considers imperative.

The inclusion of Ben-Gurion in the negotiating team is probably intended to drive home the point that Mapai will consider no other candidate for the Premiership. It also precludes any repetition of the situation which arose before the elections when Mapai negotiators, having conducted discussions with other parties, had then to report to Ben-Gurion and seek his views before committing themselves.

Eshkol has already had preliminary talks with Moshe Kol of the Liberals and Moshe Shapiro of the Mizrahi. It transpired from these talks that Mapai would not agree in advance to the mooted "legislative programme" intended to give parliamentary control over the defence establishment or to measures for "democratisation."

Basic principles: The Mapai view seems to be that any particular wishes in this regard, on which there is general agreement, can be included in the formal "Basic Principles of the Coalition" which are traditionally presented to the Knesset as the government programme before the Cabinet seeks a vote of confidence.

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ISRAEL: WHAT KIND OF GOVERNMENT?

STABILITY IS NOT ENOUGH

The last election answered one important question: there was no single party in Israel which could as yet present an alternative to Mapai. But it left another question still open: could there not be an alternative combination of parties to Mapai's rule?

The answer to this question was given by the Liberal Party leadership last week when it rejected Menahem Begin's proposal for a Liberal-Herut parliamentary bloc which would have commanded thirty-four votes against Mapai's forty-two. So this type of clear-cut alternative to Mapai was also ruled out.

This, for the time being, was the end of the "prospect of a Liberal alternative Government," as Dr. Goldmann had put it. The question which now faces the Liberal Party on the one hand and Mapai on the other (and which Ahdut Avoda and Mapam must also face) is how they propose to come to terms.

* * *

And the decisions the party leadership now make may well count among the most fateful in Israel's history. For they must decide what they consider to be the priority: to break Mapai or to form a workable government.

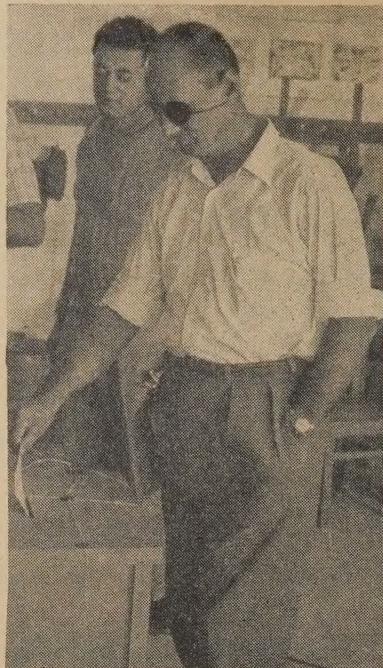
The really depressing aspect of the present series of discussions is that they are concerned basically with persons, offices and majorities—the question of policy does not seem to matter any longer. In a way, of course, this was also typical of the election campaign, and Mapai's failure to elaborate more fully on its future policy intentions probably contributed to its setback.

But what now? Is the Liberal participation in the Government dependent only on the number of ministerial seats offered to the party? Are Ahdut Avoda's terms, and Mapam's only that Mapai should be in a minority and that the Cabinet majority should be provided by a coalition within the coalition—of the Liberals, the Religious and the extreme Left?

* * *

And what does Mapai want: Merely a majority in the Cabinet and possession of the key ministries? A government constructed on the basis of this numbers game would constitute a cynical disregard of the genuine concern which the electors showed by refusing to endorse fully any one of the party claims.

Anyone who followed the election closely could see that the country voted for its preferences without enthusiasm and with an almost dangerous degree of cynicism. The public clearly felt no great identification with either the parties or the Government. And the horse-trading



DAYAN
A question of choice

character of negotiations for the new government is serving only to intensify this cynical apartheid of the public, which is particularly strong among the youth.

They see again how little the politicians meant what they said. The Liberal leaders who assured them that they would not join a Mapai government which they considered a threat to democracy, or the Left-wing parties who saw a new capitalist menace in the Liberals, but who are now working together with them in order to frustrate Mapai.

In all this, the parties seemed to have forgotten that the country's economic situation is rapidly deteriorating; that all of them may be faced with the need to devalue the Israeli currency sooner than they imagined, unless they agree on some swift and drastic action; that the rising rate of immigration (which has become considerable) has produced unanticipated

new stresses on the economy and that the international situation—and Israel's security—may demand decisions on policy which cannot be adjourned without great damage to the country.

This is no longer a passing situation but a state of prolonged crisis which may extend throughout the period of the Fifth Knesset—certainly over the critical economic hump which is anticipated for 1964, if not earlier. To meet this situation, the country clearly needs a government of action, not a debating team. It is no use crying over the election results; they are what they are.

Surely, what is most required is not a continuation of the election campaign inside the Cabinet. That is one thing that Israel clearly cannot afford. Nor can Israel afford a Mapai policy which does not go beyond the point of "what I have I hold."

* * *

Now that the election is over, the Israelis are entitled to hear a precise statement from each of the claimants to government office as to his policy intentions. Those which are reconcilable should be in a government with strict collective responsibility. Those whose outlook is irreconcilable with the majority, had best stay out.

This is the stage where the parties, having scrapped their election slogans and promises, turn up with a new set of political platitudes to take their place: there must be a stable government, there must be compromise and mutual tolerance and so on. That is all right for a country without problems, but not for Israel.

The next government will have to take decisions, will have to act, will have to fight Israel's most difficult political encounter yet. This requires more than stability, more than compromise and more than tolerance. It demands a clear expression of policy and a declaration of economic and political priorities.

* * *

This is merely another way of saying that the country requires firm and continuous leadership which the new government ought to provide and which Mapai will have to provide in the government.

But is Mapai ready for this responsibility? It could show it best by a frank declaration of its own intended policies and a challenge to its potential coalition partners to declare theirs. Then we would be getting somewhere.

Jon Kimche

IN THE NEWS

WHO MISLED ESHKOL?

IN PURSUANCE OF ITS vendetta against the JEWISH OBSERVER (for reasons which we have never been able to establish), the *Jerusalem Post* sent a "reporter" to question Finance Minister Eshkol with what appears to have been a series of loaded questions about a report by our Jerusalem correspondent which appeared in last week's paper.

This report which was headed "BEN-GURION'S COUP—MAPAI LEADERSHIP UNITED" described how the Mapai leadership was now acting together and said that this presented a tremendous accession of strength to Mapai in its negotiations for a new government. The report then referred to the reported intention of Almogi to resign from the party secretaryship, and continued as follows:

"But who should take his place? Two names are heard with increasing frequency in the more private party discussions. The first is Mrs. Meir—and this has already reached the point of public discussion; and the second is Moshe Dayan. This suggestion, which, it is reliably stated, would not be rejected by Dayan, has been met with a mixture of incredulity and excited interest in inner party circles."

That is what our correspondent reported. Now we can only guess what kind of garbled version of this report the *Post* reporter put to Eshkol, for on Wednesday the *Jerusalem Post* quoted Eshkol as having described our despatch as "designed to foment trouble in Mapai." The *Post* also quoted Eshkol as denouncing the report that Mrs. Meir might be a likely candidate for the party secretaryship as "absurd and ridiculous." The *Post* reporter added that Eshkol had strongly questioned the reliability of our correspondent's source.

Perhaps Mr. Eshkol had best have a quiet private word with the editor of the *Jerusalem Post*, about this. For on Tuesday of last week, three days before the report appeared in the JEWISH OBSERVER, the same "Political Correspondent" of the *Jerusalem Post* who later called on Mr. Eshkol wrote on the front page of the *Jerusalem Post*—not the JEWISH OBSERVER—that:

"It has been rumoured that Mrs. Golda Meir may relinquish her post and again become Mapai Secretary-General—to let a Liberal, perhaps Mr. Ishar Harari, take over foreign affairs. Of the



"POST" EDITOR LURIE
Whose unreliable source?

three important portfolios, this might most easily be relinquished by Mapai, it is said."

And when he has a moment to himself, Mr. Eshkol might look at the actual text of the despatch by our Jerusalem correspondent as it appeared in the J.O. and reflect on the dangers of hasty comment based on an unreliable source.

MEMO TO THE GOVERNMENT TOURIST OFFICE

IS ISRAEL IN DANGER of pricing herself out of the world tourist market? The answer is a qualified "No." But the qualification is important, and becoming more so. It is still reasonably cheap to visit Israel as a member of an organised tour, or passably so as part of a package deal which includes the fare and hotel as well as half-pension. But for those who want to go on their own, hotel prices are steep and extras almost prohibitive.

The Israelis say that their best hotels must be compared with the best in Europe or America, but even this comparison leaves Israel's among the most expensive. There is the further complication that many people in Israel have to stay at the luxury hotels with luxury prices because there are no good first

or second-class hotels. The same people who go to the Dan or the King David would not dream of going to the Bristol in Paris or the Dorchester in London. They would be quite happy at the Cumberland.

But this is no comfort to the disconsolate tourist who studies his hotel bill with its escalating extras which make the totals such, that I have known tourists cut short their stay because they could not live at this rate. What is more, many Israelis who used to take their holidays in Herzlia, Shavei Zion or Jerusalem can no longer afford their own hotels. It is considerably cheaper for them to go to Cyprus or the other islands.

An attempt is now being made to counter this trend. There are good second class hotels in Haifa, the Shulamit for one, and the Dvir is also not bad. Both are reasonably priced at less than half asked by the better-known luxury hotels. In Herzlia there is the Hod (hidden behind the Tadmor about which I have also heard good things). The Hod is quite new, barely open in fact. The rooms are sizeable and reasonable and one can get a good four-course vegetarian lunch for three Israel pounds. The same is true of the Pnina Hamizrah, the oriental restaurant in Jerusalem. They serve good oriental food, adequate portions, friendly and quickly, and it need not cost more than £6. But any of the better restaurants add up to £10 for a very ordinary meal, and in the hotels it costs even more.

It is not easy to find a solution, but Israel's tourist authorities will have to tackle this problem if Israel is not to become an attraction only for the very rich or for those who go on conducted tours. Somewhere in between there are a lot of potential tourists who would like to come to Israel but...

FAREWELL TO MANSFIELD

THE "MIDDLE EAST FORUM," which is published by the American University in Beirut, is to have a new editor as from next month—Soraya Antonius, a daughter of George Antonius, the historian of Arab nationalism, and of Kitty Antonius who until 1948 was perhaps the best-known Arab hostess in Jerusalem. The influence which she exercised, from her villa on the road to Scopus, on the British civilian and military personnel was far greater than that of all the profes-

sional Arab propagandists throughout the Middle East. Now her daughter takes over the best English-language periodical published in the Arab world.

That is so is due to a large extent to the retiring editor, Peter Mansfield. I can speak without inhibition on this subject, as I have so often disagreed with Mansfield's opinions that there is surely no danger that this tribute to his editorship will be misunderstood. It is not easy for an Englishman to edit an Arab nationalist periodical. The dangers were recognised many years ago by T. E. Lawrence. And, at the beginning, Mansfield was inclined to fall over backwards to demonstrate his identity with the Arab cause.

But with time and experience, he managed to strike a nice balance between loyalty and independence, and this began to show itself in the greater range of subjects tackled by the *Forum* and was re-

flected also by the increasingly notable objectivity of some of his contributors—especially those dealing with Nasserism, if not in the articles that touched upon Zionism. Mr. Mansfield had his tribulations. He refers wistfully to some of them in his last editorial note. Communications in the Arab world are somewhat hazardous where organs of opinion are concerned. Some issues disappeared altogether in transit; others arrived only after inexplicable delays. And I suppose that Mr. Emile Bustani, the millionaire contractor-politician, was not the easiest of bed-fellows as chairman of the Publication Committee. And, speaking as an editor myself, if Miss Antonius has inherited something of her mother's firm hand and frank speaking, it should serve her well in her dealings with her "Publications Committee." I shall look forward to the next number of the *Middle East Forum*.

BOOKS WHICH IMPRESSED ISRAEL

TWO BOOKS ARE being read and discussed by Israelis to such an extent that they stand quite apart from all others. Perhaps I ought to qualify my statement: both books are being read by two specific groups of people and both have made an extraordinary impact. The first is William Shirer's *Rise and Fall of the Third Reich*. The younger and the older Mapai leaders are in the process of assimilating it. So are leading members of Herut and of the Liberals. The interesting thing is that they have all drawn the same warning lesson from the book: an unscrupulous leader can fool the public, the press and the outside world with incredible ease. And, of course, every one has drawn the lesson which suits his political outlook from this study. But there was something else. I have rarely heard so many unqualified tributes to a book for its content, readability and interest as I heard from the top Israelis who had been reading it when they ought to have been electioneering.

The second book has made its impact on the thinking soldiers. This is Correlli Barnett's *Desert Generals*, which is not only being read with great interest but also closely studied. As one expert on this topic put it to me, Barnett has brought to life not only the conditions of desert warfare during the last war, but also of the next war—if there ever is one without the intervention of the Bomb.

SHALOM RAKOVER

SHALOM RAKOVER WAS only 38 when he died on August 18. A lifetime of service to others, from his youthful organisation of Jewish defence groups in Katowice, through service with Aliyah Beth and the Israel forces in the War of Liberation to his more recent direction of Shnat Sherut activities in Europe from his office in London, was tragically cut short by a fatal illness. Hailing from a family with a strong Zionist tradition, he chose identification when it was fashionable—or easy—to prefer assimilation. Strong in his beliefs, he was able to sustain others (as in Russia during the darkest days of World War II) when bodies weakened and spirits flinched. And where someone of lesser convictions would have looked upon a Shnat Sherut assignment in present-day Europe as a chore, Shalom Rakover took it as a challenge. The Zionist movement will find it hard to replace him.

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BEIRUT ECONOMIST INDICTS THE NASSERIST SYSTEM LEADS TO "WAR AND TOTALITARIANISM"

How is the U.A.R. achieving its aim of "contributing to civilisation"—by improving the lot of its people, or by driving it implacably along a road that leads to war and totalitarianism, upon which corruption and economic disintegration are the signposts? This latter, pessimistic view is taken by Robert Pettengill, visiting Professor in Economics at the American University of Beirut.

Judging from the experience of other colonial areas struggling to freedom in recent years and in view of the clear and repeated subordination of economics to politics, said Professor Pettengill, he would expect the U.A.R. to translate its goal of "contributing to civilisation" chiefly in terms of increased national military power.

The new nations wanted to show their independence by treating others as they had been treated in the past. They wanted to move from subservience to dominance. In the vernacular, it was said that they wanted to "throw their weight around." This, however, required putting on weight, which meant gaining military power.

Downright treason: To some extent, this might be achieved by appropriate alliances and foreign aid. But much of

it must be built from the resources of the countries themselves: the military manpower, supplies, barracks, airfields and most of the minor equipment. This meant diverting resources away from industry, agriculture and education into war goods and preparations for war.

Economic progress took second place in the nation's scale of values behind expansion of military power. Potential educational and cultural "contributions to civilisation" got pushed far down the list. To propose the promotion of international or regional harmony became almost a contradiction in terms, or even downright treason.

Much of the "social overhead capital" desired by developing economies had to fit into the military mould before economic considerations were given attention. So, too, spectacular, "prestige-type" undertakings were started whether economically advisable or not.

More land not more speeches: While he was not saying that all these patterns of development were reflected in the U.A.R., declared Professor Pettengill, it would be surprising if many of them were not. In his scale of values, he placed the welfare of the poor ahead of the glory of the state. He not only begrimed resources diverted to military uses and economic development distorted by political aims, but he also feared the results. In that direction "lie both the catastrophe of war and the calamity of the totalitarian state."

Military parades and music and spell-binding speeches were not nearly as good as more land per farmer or more pay and more jobs for urban workers. Land distribution in Egypt had benefited less than three per cent of the farmers, a very small "first step" towards reducing the inequality of incomes.

In pressing forward socialistic ventures, the question was whether or not they were efficiently organised and conducted, whether they were well integrated with the private enterprise that was retained, etc., and not whether the country was more socialistic than before. Here the human factor became of major importance. Ability, experience and integrity were essential, and integrity the hardest virtue of all.

Corruption unhaltered: Governments in most poor countries were poor governments, inefficient and corrupt. Officials traditionally got little pay and much graft. The quickest way to wealth was often through securing appointment or election to a post of influence; and what the upper echelon did, those further down assiduously imitated.

(continued on page 15)



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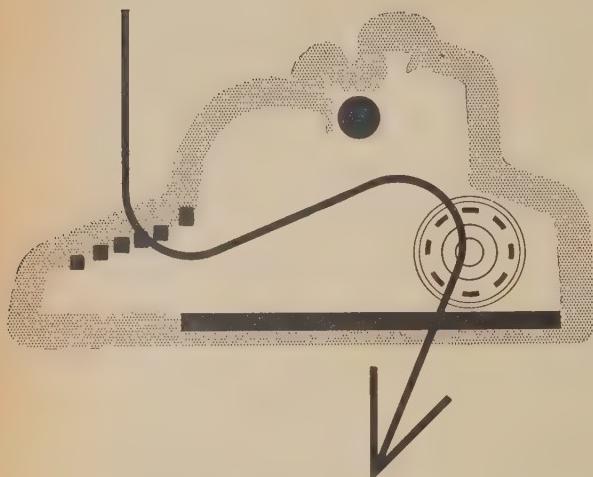


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"One of the few virtues of strong-man leadership is that if really strong and determined, it can impose honesty from above, first by example and second by severe and quick punishment of graft and corruption by government employees from the highest to the lowest. President Nasser has not yet seized this opportunity."

Outlining the probable pattern of "Arab socialism," Pettengill said that, in common with the other new governments of former colonial areas, he would expect it to go too far too fast. First came the expropriation of big business belonging to the hated foreigners. This created fear and uncertainty among the owners of the rest, their investment programmes shrank and the government felt impelled to fill the gap.

Take-over threats: Then, self-sufficiency and military support industries would not be established by private capital, or not quickly enough. Hence the formation of government corporations to do the job. Big promises were made to the people in terms of more jobs, better pay, reduced cost of living and a rapid rate of economic progress. Minimum wage laws, price ceilings, import and export restrictions—all helped to undermine free enterprise.

The faster the state moved in the direction of ownership and control, the further it went. The more its leaders promised, the more they felt impelled to try to force industry to deliver. It was, "Produce, or else." "Hire, or else," and "Expand, or else," the "else" being, "the government will take over."

Professor Pettengill pointed out that figures taken from U.A.R. government sources showed an increase of 51 per cent in national income between 1956 and 1959, 47 per cent of which was in the second and third years. This, he said, was incredible, lacking specific reasons for such a miracle. This two-year growth rate was more than the 40 per cent which the development plan contemplated for the next five years.

Problem of inflation: The professor also had his doubts about the predicted 40 per cent increase by 1965 which was 7 per cent per year. If, in the past, Egypt had invested 10 per cent of her national income, then to double the rate of her economic progress, she must presumably invest 20 per cent in the future. In fact, the planned investment expenditures of the first five-year plan amount to £1,634 million which he calculated to be between 20 and 25 per cent of the predicted national income for Egypt during the 1960-65 period. Insofar as net investment failed to reach the predicted

figure each year, income would be less, saving less, and so on.

With this was allied the problem of inflation, Pettengill stressed. If the nationalised banking system or the direct fiduciary power of the government were used to expand credit to make planned investment possible without equivalent voluntary saving, forced lending or increased taxation, then inflation was likely. The more the inflation, the less real would be the increase in national income totals, and the more would be taken out of the pinched pockets of the poor.

How then should the problems of the U.A.R. be tackled? By using part of the planned investment to reduce the birth rate, suggested Pettengill. If population growth has cancelled out the major gains of the past ten years, as a leading Arab economist claimed, then by these figures it will reduce by one third the real progress achieved in the next ten years even if all predicted goals are reached.

A real "contribution": The new irrigation made possible by the Aswan High Dam would all be needed to feed the six million new people added to Egypt's population by the improvident fecundity of her poor. In Syria, where the average *per capita* income of the people was only \$160 per year, less than half that of Lebanon, the problem was much the same. Population was growing even faster in Syria than in Egypt and would have much the same retarding effect.

By diverting 10 per cent of the planned investment into paying for a voluntary sterilisation programme, declared Pettengill, the U.A.R. could well reap benefits in terms of the level of living of the common people much greater than those provided by the conventional investment of the remaining ninety per cent. By demonstrating to the world the amazing benefits of such a programme, "the U.A.R. will really have made the great 'contribution to civilisation' to which its leaders rightly aspire."

Professor Pettengill presented his views in an article contributed to the latest issue of *Middle East Forum*, published by the American University of Beirut.

NASSER INDICATES HIS PREFERENCE DIRECTORS GIVEN TIME-LIMIT TO CONFORM

*from a special correspondent
now in Cairo*

In an order issued last week by President Nasser, laying down the specific duties of the bevy of Vice-Presidents



BOGHADIDI AND AMER

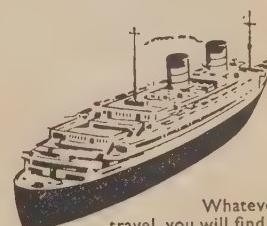
Better two favourites than one challenger

named in his recent decree re-organising the government apparatus, two names were missing: Abdel Hakim Amer and Abdel Latif Boghdadi.

Although these two, like their five Vice-Presidential colleagues, were given specific duties in the new government (Amer national defence, Boghdadi national planning), Nasser has not spelled out their special obligations in his latest order.

This has been interpreted—as was probably intended—as establishing their special position in the U.A.R. hierarchy, along the lines that while all Vice-

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Presidents are equal, some are more equal than others. It does more, however, pointing up clearly the President's preferred line of succession should circumstances ever create the need. The wisdom of selecting two favourites rather than one challenger has not gone unnoticed here.

Reform in Syria: Amer and Boghdadi will carry the duties originally allotted to them, but will be more directly linked with the President than their colleagues. Amer is also expected to continue as unofficial viceroy of the Syrian Region where, with the assistance of Vice-President Abdel Hamid Serraj, he is at present engaged in pushing through a programme for reform of the local government system.

Of the remaining, or lesser, five Vice-Presidents, Serraj retains the greatest personal power. His responsibility for "internal affairs" covers control of the Interior Ministry, the Administrative Public Prosecutor's Office, the departments of Administrative Control, State Supervision and Audit and the Civil Service department.

He will thus be in charge not only of the police and judiciary, but also of counter-intelligence and the special bureau which ensures the loyalties of state employees, from his Vice-Presidential colleagues downwards.

Efficiency in public employment: Nureddin Kahalah is in charge of "production." Under his direct supervision come the ten most important ministries in Nasser's ten-year plan for doubling the national income: Economy, Treasury, Industry, Agrarian Reform, Agriculture, Land Reclamation, Public Works, Communications, Supply and High Dam. He will also have the more difficult task of co-ordinating their activities.

Zakaria Mohieddin and Hussein Shafei have, perhaps, the most trying jobs of all. They have been entrusted with the task of stepping up the efficiency and productivity of public organisations and services. Mohieddin has to find the ways and means of increasing the productive capacity of enterprises under state control. Shafei has to make sure that state services are in tune with Presidential policy.

The last of the quartet, Kamal Eddin



EXPERTS DISCUSSING SYRIAN OIL EXPLOITATION IN DAMASCUS
Decrees galore for the people, who gets the profits?

Hussein, carries responsibility for "local administration." His empire will take in the ministries of Local Administration, Health, Labour, Housing and Public Utilities, Culture and National Guidance, Social Affairs, Education, Higher Education, Scientific Research, as well as Al Azhar University and the Ministry of Waqfs.

Can it work? The governmental pyramid that has now emerged is thus dominated by Nasser, two extra-special Vice-Presidents, five other Vice-Presidents, four ministerial committees now in the process of establishment, 35 ministers with portfolio, four ministers of state without portfolio and three deputy ministers. There are also special Presidential "cabinets" dealing with such matters as relations with Africa and semi-official groups of advisers. Last of all in the governmental system comes the national assembly, the one-party parliament which has no powers to legislate.

It is not surprising, in view of the foregoing, that a Japanese parliamentary delegation which visited here last week to inspect the U.A.R. system of government emerged from its experience wearing even blander faces than when it went in.

Can it work? We do not yet know. But the nature of the system, with Vice-Presidents overlooking ministers and, in

many cases, ministers overlooking each other, suggests that its central aim is to ensure that not only can nobody intrigue secretly against the President, but that all policy will be directed downwards from him through the trusted Vice-Presidents who will be personally responsible for implementation.

October 31 deadline: What it does mean is that we are to witness a huge increase in the civil service, not only to staff the new ministries and committees but also to service the offices of the Vice-Presidents. This, together with the recent nationalisation decrees, suggests that, within a very short time, almost all clerical, industrial and commercial workers will be in state employ. So, too, will be those many peasants hopeful of benefiting from plans for further appropriation and division of privately owned land.

On the commercial scene, progress with nationalisation is not proceeding as swiftly or smoothly as President Nasser had intended. Directors of joint stock companies are proving reluctant to conform with the Presidential decree ordering them to re-form their companies so as to admit state and worker representatives to the board room. Now, Minister of the Economy Hassan Abbas Zaki has warned them that they have to conform with the Presidential decree by October 31 or suffer the consequences.

He has also warned those who stay on in managerial positions that there will be no tinkering with company finances in order to provide them with hidden payments. Allowances for attendance at board meetings will be paid in accordance with Presidential instructions.

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GHANA

WAITING FOR THE SAVIOUR'S COMING

GHANA EXPECTS SOME MAJOR CHANGES

from our special correspondent

Accra :

An air of expectancy permeates the political life of Accra. It is as if everyone is holding his breath and waiting for something big to happen.

It has been like this here since the beginning of July when the *Osagyefo*, or Saviour, as President Nkrumah is called, left on his extended tour of East Europe, communist China, Russia, and, finally, Belgrade.

Since then, the country has been marking time. No initiative has been taken, no policy decisions made. Ministers, trade union leaders, party bosses, all are awaiting Nkrumah's return to set the new pattern. For all are convinced that Ghana, after Nkrumah's visit to the Soviet Union, will never be the same as before.

Arms and ammunition: Already the signs of closer orientation to the Soviet Union are plentiful. The *Ghanaian Times* and the *Evening News*, the two government party dailies, overreached themselves during Nkrumah's stay in Moscow in their praise of Russia and in their attacks on the capitalist and colonialist west.

The style and tone of the articles was plainly communist; they were written by journalists attached to Nkrumah's entourage and were undoubtedly vetted by the boss of the two papers, Nkrumah's right-hand man Adamafio.

As in Guinea, the Russians are offering aid in numerous forms, including, it is rumoured here, military equipment and weapons.

No sell-out: Yet those who know Nkrumah personally are convinced that he will not sell his country out to the communists. Rather, he is expected to follow the line played so successfully by Nasser, and gain aid and political support from the eastern bloc while at the same time continuing his close relations with the west.

For Nkrumah is far more committed to the west than Nasser ever was: the main source of Ghana's wealth, its cocoa, is sold almost entirely to Great Britain; the west has undertaken to finance and build Ghana's largest development project—the Volta River Dam; Ghana's army is still commanded



NKRUMAH WITH GUEST, KING HASSAN OF MOROCCO
Tough man at home, but abroad plenty of competition

and largely officered by Britons—and now Canadians as well; and, through the Commonwealth, by the pattern of his education, in methods of administration and in countless other ways the Ghanaian still feels strongly bound to Great Britain.

However, to a far greater extent than either Nasser or Sékou Touré, Nkrumah is unpredictable. He is emotional and charismatic, rather than rational, and he considers himself leader of Africa, not merely of Ghana. It is this urge towards pan-African leadership which observers see as the greatest danger to continuing close ties with the west.

Strong enough for anything: Nkrumah, they believe, would be prepared to jettison his links with the west, even to the

detriment of Ghana, if he thought that closer ties with the east would bring him nearer to his goal of leadership of a united Africa. Have the Russians succeeded in convincing Nkrumah that by allying himself to them he will gain this objective? That is the question which now awaits his return from Belgrade.

One thing seems fairly certain. Nkrumah is strong enough within Ghana to put over any line he wishes. Neither the Left group within the government party, led by Adamafio and John Tettegah, the Secretary-General of the Trade Union Congress, or the more conservative elements, led by Gbedemah and the Ashanti leader Krobo Edusei, are sufficiently strong to oppose him.

Indeed, the latter group was effectively

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put in its place when Gbedemah was manoeuvred into resigning from the Ministry of Finance. The Left is by far the more powerful of the two groupings and includes the majority of the young economists and politicians, as well as the powerful trade union bloc.

Seething with disaffection: But their leaders are unswervingly loyal to Nkrumah, and, for the time being at any rate, none of them seems prepared to challenge him. As for the army, as long as it remains under British officers, it can be expected to keep out of internal politics.

This does not mean, however, that Nkrumah has nothing at all to worry about regarding Ghana's internal affairs. Far from it. He will be coming back to a country seething with disaffection caused by the tax impositions and the compulsory loan which were introduced in the last budget three months ago.

It is believed here that Nkrumah will have to give in to popular feeling and revise some of these impositions. If he does do that, he can be expected to put these revisions to good use to increase his already great popularity in the country.

Upper Volta disappoints: Meanwhile, Nkrumah's chances of furthering the cause of pan-Africanism in West Africa do not seem too bright. The hopes pinned on Upper Volta's joining the Ghana-Guinea-Mali union have now been almost completely dashed—Upper Volta, indeed, demonstrated its loyalty to the Entente and to France by boycotting the Bizerta vote at the U.N. Special Assembly.

The attitude of President Yameogo of Upper Volta is all the more disappointing to the Ghanaians because it was believed that, after the agreement of last July to abolish the customs barrier between the two countries, it would only be a matter of time before Upper Volta joined the Union completely.

This would have given the Union geographical continuity for the first time and would have represented the biggest success for Nkrumah in his inter-African politics to date.

Answers soon: His attempts to gain closer relations with Dahomey and in this manner increase his pressure on Togo, which is sandwiched between the two, were no more successful. President Maga of Dahomey would not even hear of a customs union.

Thus the old policies appear to have reached a stalemate. But what is Nkrumah bringing back from Russia? Will he initiate a dramatic change of policy? These are the questions which everyone is asking here today. They should soon know the answers.

U. S. A.

JEWISH ISSUE IN NEW YORK ELECTION

HAS LEVITT OVERDONE IT?

from our own correspondent

New York :

If incumbent Mayor Robert Wagner of New York loses the primary run-off against fellow-Democrat Arthur Levitt, then it will be either Levitt or State Attorney-General Louis Lefkowitz, the Republican nominee, who will become Mayor in November. Put that way, no one can be offended, or raise any alarm of anti-Semitism. But the situation is different when it is put this way: "Irish-American Democrats—vote for Wagner for Mayor on Primary Day, or else you will have a Levitt or a Lefkowitz as Mayor."

This formulation of the choice was allegedly made in a pamphlet distributed in one of the city's boroughs, setting off charges and counter-charges that probably will continue until the elections are over.

It is a very complicated situation. Wagner, elected on the Democratic ticket, has courageously abandoned the party machine and set himself up as something of an independent running with the support of liberal and reform Democrats. He must face a primary election against Arthur Levitt, New York State Controller and the only Democrat to have won major office in the Rockefeller Republican Administration.

A friend of Barney's: Levitt has been named as mayoralty candidate by the rugged, rough Democratic party organisation which, aghast at Wagner's independent attitude, picked Levitt for his vote-getting record rather than for his personality which has yet to reflect any shaft of brilliancy.

All in all, it is not a very lively contest at this point, but it began to take on some new interest when Levitt inserted his charges of anti-Semitism. This was rather more interesting than Lefkowitz's activities. The Republican rode the cross-river ferries, shook hands with everyone who could be persuaded to hold out a sticky hand and said, over and over again, "Hello, I'm Louie Lefkowitz." He told one ferry ticket collector, named Harry Kaplan, that he knew his brother, Barney.

Levitt caught on and went for a tour

of the orthodox stronghold of Williamsburg, making frequent use of his Yiddish and stopping to talk to so many people that he did not have time to rush over to Chinatown where he had been expected at a ceremony in honour of Miss Republic of China, 1961. Besides airing his Yiddish, Levitt took space in the Jewish press to announce that he is: president of his synagogue; member of the President's Council of Yeshiva University; Director of Pride of Judea Children's Home; Brooklyn Chairman of National Jewish Welfare Board; Director of National Conference of Christians and Jews; Chairman New York City Board of Education Commission on School Integration amongst peoples of various races and religions; recipient of award from Brandeis University for outstanding community service; recipient 1961 United Jewish Appeal Lawyers' award.

Lehman won't play: That seemed a pretty good list of communal activities but there were murmurings, Levitt party people said, that he had been allegedly attacked for "not caring enough for Israel" and for "not being a Zionist." Levitt demanded that Wagner supporters, reportedly disseminating these charges, be repudiated, and he also demanded that Wagner disavow the alleged anti-Semitic tactics in the "Vote for Wagner or else you'll have a Levitt or a Lefkowitz as Mayor" pamphlet.

Levitt said that he had reports that 600 Sanitation Department workers, campaigning in Queens for Wagner, were using the argument that "a victory for Levitt will leave a Jew to run against a Jew." Levitt, ironically enough, turned to former Governor Herbert H. Lehman, a staunch Wagner backer, to condemn

this tactic, but Lehman counter-charged: "If there were the slightest truth to these accusations, I would not be campaigning day after day and night after night for Mayor Wagner's renomination and election."

DeSapio brought in: And then, to compound the whole thing, to whom should Levitt turn to investigate what he called "the practice of political bigotry"? None other than the State Attorney-General of course, Louis Lefkowitz, himself the Republican candidate for Mayor.

Lefkowitz refused to comment on the whole matter until he had an opportunity to examine the materials involved.

Meanwhile, Wagner stated that he was being subjected to "a last-minute campaign of filth and hate" which, he charged, was being master-minded by Carmine DeSapio, the Democratic Party chief whom the Mayor had defied.

"Anti-everybody": The Mayor said that he had been told that DeSapio "has already tried to tell Negroes that I am anti-Negro, Jews that I am anti-Semitic, the Irish that I am anti-church, the Italians that I am anti-Italian, the Puerto Ricans that I am anti-Puerto Rican."

To emphasise his point, Wagner went into Harlem where the Negroes predominate, into quarters that are mainly Italian and Puerto Rican and then went to the annual convention of the Zionist Organisation to wish the gathering well and to express the rather wistful hope that the meeting would give him the same good luck as it did John Kennedy when he addressed the last conference of the Zionist Organisation shortly before winning the Presidential election last year.

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GROWING PROBLEM OF TEACHING ENGLISH

from our Jerusalem correspondent

620,000 children and youngsters—from the ages of five to eighteen—trooped back into their classrooms last Friday, September 1. These include the five-year-olds who attend one year of pre-school kindergarten, since this is now part of the compulsory free education scheme.

No fresh troubles with the teachers are in sight, so an undisturbed scholastic year can be expected. But every September brings new headaches for the Ministry of Education, which not only has to contend with rising wage bills, but also with a steadily growing school population and the need to build more schools.

This year's school budget totals £120 million of which more than half, £70 million, is to be spent on elementary education. But this is not the total bill for the country. In the cities, towns and veteran villages, the municipalities or local authorities have to provide the school buildings and to pay half the salaries of the elementary school teachers; the Ministry of Education contributes the other half. It is only in new immigrant settlements that the State bears the whole burden.

No free secondary schools: Secondary education is not free at all. In fact it costs up to £400 a year per pupil. Until some years ago, parents either had to make heavy sacrifices to send their children to secondary school or had to forgo it, but for a few years now, the Ministry of Education has been operating a special fund which makes possible graduated tuition fee scheme.

On finishing elementary school, children are tested (something like Britain's eleven plus) and if their scholastic achievements justify it, they are granted fee reductions—but only after a means test has been applied to their parents.



EVERY SEPTEMBER, NEW HEADACHES FOR THE MINISTRY OF EDUCATION
More children mean more schools, more teachers—and more money

The difference between the full fee and the actual amount the parents pay is made up by the State and local authorities. This year's state contribution to this scheme amounts to over £4 million.

New immigrant children, especially from oriental countries, usually show much lower scholastic averages than others, principally because they lack the better educated home background that most European immigrants have. To compensate for this and to help increase the proportion of children of non-European origin in secondary education, they need ten per cent fewer marks to pass the tests qualifying them for tuition fee reductions.

Mornings only: A number of innovations have been introduced this year. Up till now it was a principle that even very poor parents of children qualifying for secondary schooling had to pay something, and it had to be more than a token sum. This year, over two thousand children will study completely free of charge (including pupils at various kinds of post-elementary schools, particularly vocational and agricultural schools).

Unlike in Britain, children in Israel start school at 8 a.m., attend six days a week and go home before lunch. An experiment is to be made this year in 250 elementary classes, where the school days is to be extended till 4 p.m. and

the children are to get lunches at school. The afternoon period will include supervised private study and play. This scheme will operate mainly in new immigrant villages at this stage.

One of last year's innovations which is now being extended is a two-year course of post-elementary studies combined with vocational training for 15- and 16-year-olds. Pre-vocational training in the last two years of elementary school is to be co-ordinated with the two-year courses of which there will be 68 this year.

Money for the orthodox: This year's education budget also includes an allocation of £2.7 million for the "independent education network" of Agudat Israel, whose members refuse to send their children to the fully State-supported religious schools because they consider them insufficiently religious.

This takes a big bite out of the money left over as state subsidies for higher education: £9.5 million for the Hebrew University, £4.2 million for the Technion (plus a £1.7 m. reserve for both) and £2m. for the Weizmann Institute.

An attempt is being made this year to improve the deplorably low standard of English in elementary and secondary schools. English has for years been one of the sore points of Sabra pupils, probably because a child reared in a Semitic

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language finds it difficult to grasp the completely alien grammatical concepts of an Indo-European tongue like English. For instance, it requires a major effort to explain to a Sabra why an auxiliary verb like "to be" is necessary, or why there should be three tenses to express the past. Most matic failures are in English.

Special Harvard team: During the summer vacations a special team from Harvard University has been instructing a group of seventy specially chosen teachers of English in a completely new audio-visual method of language teaching.

It is similar in some ways to the Berlitz system, and only English is spoken in class, but special equipment reduces tuition to children's level and greatly eases the teacher's work.

The 70 teachers took turns in practising the new method on as many children (who had volunteered to forgo their holidays) and first results have been excellent. After two weeks most of the children were able to hold simple conversations in English.

Above average: This may be partly due to the fact that both children and teachers were above average, but the new method is to be applied this year in 70 classes on an experimental basis. All the necessary equipment, which is voluminous and costly, has been donated by Harvard University.

DEAL ON YOUTH ALIYAH

At a meeting in Jerusalem this week, the Jewish Agency Executive agreed to add a representative of the Chief Rabbinate to the committee which decides whether Youth Aliyah wards are to be educated in secular or religious schools. The four-man committee thus now has a 50 per cent religious membership.

The Executive's decision was taken "to avoid any inadvertent error and to forestall any false suspicion or misrepresentation," according to an official statement. In fact, it was the price paid for the support of the Mizrahi members. On Sunday, the Mizrahi World Executive had threatened to withdraw from the Agency unless "adequate arrangements were made for the classification and absorption of religious Youth Aliyah wards."

The Mizrahi's demands having been met, its representatives on the Agency Executive voted for "emphatic repudiation and strong condemnation" of the "virulent propaganda campaign conducted by certain circles in Israel and abroad" concerning "the alleged mass alienation of immigrant children from their religion."



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IN AID OF THE "FRIENDS OF JEWISH AGRICULTURAL TRAINING"

LETTER

HADASSAH PUTS ITS CASE

Sir,—In order that your readers may have a more complete picture of emergency medical arrangements in Jerusalem than was given them in your notes of August 11 and 18, permit me to supply them with the following information:

Three Jerusalem hospitals—Hadassah, Shaarei Zedek and Bikur Holim—share the weekly rota for emergency cases, and it is Shaarei Zedek Hospital which is on duty daily for infectious cases.

Magen David Adom ambulances are on call in Jerusalem and the surrounding villages to transport emergency cases to whichever hospital is on duty on the particular day for the medical or surgical speciality involved.

Hadassah has 12 isolation rooms (out of a total of 58 beds) in its Pediatrics Department at the Medical Centre, but all of these were occupied by other sick children at the time of the tragic episode discussed in your columns.

It is, of course, well-known that once measles gets into a pediatrics department, it takes many months to eliminate it and often necessitates the closing down of a department.

To endanger 58 other children and afterwards, perhaps, be obliged to refuse admission to countless other sick children, would surely be shocking hospital practice. Accordingly, infectious cases from the Jerusalem area are referred to the Government's central Infectious Diseases Hospital at Zrifin. It is a moot point in the medical profession here whether the small number of infectious cases in Jerusalem warrants the maintenance of a special isolation hospital with full staff.

Since the tragic case of the 2½-year old child is at present the subject of official enquiries, we refrain from further comment except to confirm that all arrangements had been made by us for the reception of the child at Zrifin Hospital and for the transport of the child by ambulance at no cost whatever to the parents. This was at 10 a.m. on the day in question (July 23). Unfortunately, the mother refused to agree to these arrangements and took the child back home, returning ten hours later to Shaarei Zedek Hospital.

We share in the widespread public grief at the tragic death of this child, but feel obliged to repeat our deep regret that in this case the parents did not accept the responsible medical advice given them after joint consultation between Hadassah and Shaarei Zedek physicians.

Lucien Harris,

Director, Hadassah Information Services.

P.O.B. 499,
Jerusalem, Israel.

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ROSH HASHANA



OUR HOPES for the New Year are reflected in the foods we eat—honey and apples, symbolising sweetness and fruitfulness. Wish your family a Happy New Year by serving the traditional foods in this delicious new recipe. Everyone will love Apple Crunch. Do try it!

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Here's the recipe for

APPLE CRUNCH

1½ lb. apples
Sugar to taste
2 breakfast cups of cornflakes
2 oz. Tomor Margarine
2 tablespoons honey

Peel, core and slice the apples. Put in a saucepan with a very little water and sugar to taste. Cook over a gentle heat until just soft then turn into a baking dish. Crush the cornflakes lightly. Melt the Tomor and honey, pour over the flakes and mix lightly. Place on top of the stewed apple and bake in a moderate oven (Regulo Mark 4: 360°F) for about 10 minutes.

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BOOKS

TEL AVIV: VISION AND REALITY

OLD-NEW LAND, by Theodor Herzl; new edition translated with revised notes by Lotta Levensohn; 295 pp.; (*Bloch Publishing Company and the Herzl Press*) \$3.75.

ALTNEULAND (in English), by Theodor Herzl; illustrated edition translated by Paula Arnold; 220 pp., over 200 illustrations; (*The Haifa Publishing Company, distributed in the U.K. by Andre Deutsch*) £4.40.

Two weeks ago I was again walking through Tel Aviv, Haifa and Jerusalem; and last weekend, after a considerable interval, I re-read Herzl's visionary novel about the new Jewish society in Palestine, which he finished writing on April 30, 1902. The temptation, of course, is to underline its visionary and prophetic accuracy. It is uncanny, and both these editions suffer from the fact that their editors could not resist this temptation.

This is unfortunate because it blurs the much more significant character of Herzl's novel, and it is probably the principal reason why this book, in the sixty years since Herzl started writing it, has been treated as little else than a more or less effective form of Zionist propaganda. In short, it has been treated as a *propaganda* novel when it should have been considered as a *political* novel. For Herzl was presenting his readers with something more than the dream world of Zionism which he believed would become a reality.

The reader who comes new to *Alt-Neuland*, or *Tel-Aviv*, as Sokolow named it in his Hebrew translation, will find—if he wisely ignores the irritating and silly footnotes in the edition of the Herzl Press—that Herzl was principally con-



TEL AVIV, SIXTY YEARS LATER
Only beyond the buildings do you find the scars

cerned with the values rather than the patterns of the new society. It was not just a Jewish State. It was not just an efficient and modern State; what emerges more than anything else is that the new society in Palestine was a *civilised* State—civilised in the image of nineteenth century central European liberalism. And it was in its way as desirable a civilisation as one could transplant: educated, cultured, relaxed, tolerant, efficient and progressive.

What has happened to this aspect of Herzl's vision? How would Kingscourt and Friedrich feel if, instead of leaving their Pacific Island in 1923, they had stayed there until 1961? What would have been their reaction to the Haifa and Tel Aviv of today, and even more to the people of these cities and of Jerusalem? For Herzl is more concerned in this novel, as he was in his politics, with people than with things. I wonder. His

values and his hopes in this field have taken a hard knock. The Final Solution and the struggle for independence have left their scars on the people and the country and it may take another generation before these are healed.

Years ago, I think it was in 1950, Ben-Gurion once remarked that he could never forgive Ernest Bevin for having forced the Jews to fight for their state, when they could have established one without the waste and destruction that were the consequence, and without the mark it left on the country. This may explain the difference in the reality from the vision, but it does not make the values enunciated by Herzl any less desirable objectives.

This comes out so well in the last passage of the story as the group of friends stands with David after his mother has died, and Friedrich asks them a question: What has brought about the new society in Palestine, this happier form of human society? And each one answered in turn:

- "Old Litwak said: 'Distress!'
- Steineck, the architect: 'The united nation.'
- Kingscourt: 'The new technology.'
- Dr. Marcus: 'Knowledge.'
- Joe Levy: 'Will power.'
- Professor Steineck: 'The forces of nature.'
- Hopkins, the English parson: 'Tolerance.'
- Reshid Bey: 'Self-assurance.'
- David Litwak: 'Love and suffering.'

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לשנה טובת
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But old Rabbi Shemuel rose and solemnly said 'God.'

The trouble with *Altneuland* is that it has become either an expensive gift book, or a crude form of propaganda. Yet both these editions are worth having and even worth reading again. But both translations leave something to be desired. Paula Arnold is much the better of the two, but she introduces annoying and quite unnecessary yiddishisms in some places. The American edition has about the most flat-footed set of propaganda footnotes that it is possible to imagine; including one priceless one on page 66 which assures readers that Herzl was quite wrong in assuming that Jews might become the enemies of a society that was unjust to them. The footnote primly reproves Herzl for having overlooked the fact "that the Jews never did become disloyal even to governments that treated them most shamefully." Czarist Russia, the note continues, had the full and even enthusiastic loyalty of the Jews. In other words, *Altneuland* is safe reading for American Jews, even though Herzl harboured some dangerous thoughts.

This is just the sort of thing that Herzl railed against, and it is a matter for regret that such sentiments should now be voiced in an edition published by the self-styled Herzl Press. Can we not get a good English unpropagandist translation, not at 84 shillings but at a reasonable price and as a normal reading copy? But for those who want a fine memento of Herzl and Israel, I commend the Haifa edition. It is a fine piece of bookmaking.

Jon Kimche

OY, MAMA

MAMA'S MEICHULIM, compiled and edited by Sadie H. Rivkin; 158 pp., index; (Thomas Yoseloff) 18s.

Gribenes in the chopped liver! Fried chicken in corn flakes! Canned tomato juice in the cholent! This tastes as good as mama made, says Sadie Rivkin, without all the hard work. But then mama had never heard of Alka Seltzer—or a refrigerator. Don't buy one chicken, advises our author, but two and perhaps a duck. Roast them, pot them, make soup out of them, then divide them into one-meal portions, make a list of what you have and put them into the freezer. "Think how easy life becomes when all you have to do is take enough cooked food from the freezer the night before and put it into the bottom of the refrigerator until you are ready to serve it the following day." Oy, mama. J.I.P.

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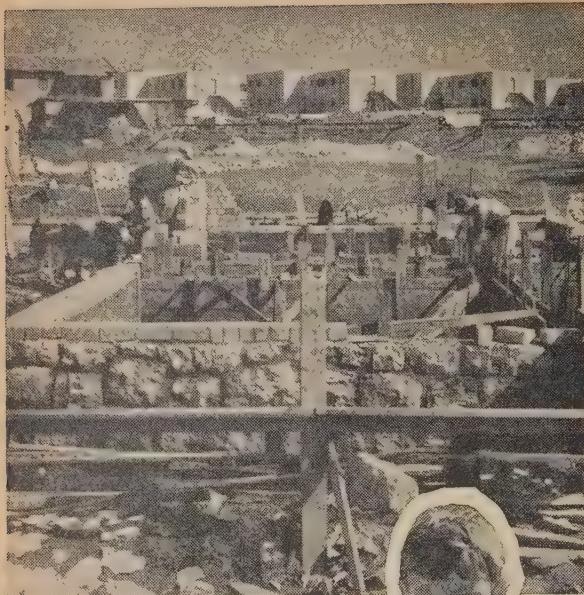
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MR. EVERYMAN'S WAY TO ISRAEL

"MOLEDET" GIVES FIRST-CLASS COMFORTS FOR SECOND CLASS PRICES

from William Glenton, Editor "Glenton Shipping News"

Compact is the best word to describe Zim Line's 7,000 ton passenger ship *Moledet*, which arrives at Haifa this week from Marseilles, on her maiden voyage.

Compact can mean something finely and neatly made or a very feminine article and *Moledet* is both. This shapely, white-hulled vessel is an ocean-going liner in miniature.

Never before has a ship of her size contained so many facilities for so many passengers—nearly 600.

Twenty per cent cheaper: There are two large lounges, a dining-room seating 300, a cinema for 100, swimming-pool, shop, hairdressing saloon, hospital and plenty of clear deck space. There is also the synagogue, which can seat 50.

With all this go the comforts of air-conditioning throughout and the latest type of stabilisers.

Moledet, however, is exclusively a tourist-class ship and her minimum fare is 20 per cent lower than the comparable lowest fare for the two-class *Theodor Herzl* and *Jerusalem* on the same route.

End of reparations ships: As well as being remarkable for her design she is

also unique in that she represents three Zim Line "firsts."

She is its first one-class ship; its first motor passenger vessel and its first to be built in France. This latter "first" marks the end of German reparation construction of the line.

Several European shipyards tendered for the building of *Moledet* but Les Ateliers et Chantiers de Bretagne at Nantes, with the financial aid of the French Government, were able to offer the most competitive terms. *Moledet* is reported to have cost in the region of £1,600,000—a very reasonable price.

Most economical: Some people expressed surprise that Zim should order a small, one-class ship when there is a big demand for first-class accommodation on the Marseilles-Haifa route. But the designers stated that the most economical passenger ship to maintain the necessary five-day service should be a vessel of her size and speed—17 knots.

Rather than cramp two classes Zim decided to devote the whole ship to what it calls "middle and lower-middle class travellers." There is a growing number of people in these groups going to Israel



"MOLEDET" ON HER MAIDEN VOYAGE
Set fare for the new travelling public

THORN ELECTRICAL INDUSTRIES

ATLAS LIGHTING—FERGUSON
TELEVISION—TRICITY COOKERS

The annual ordinary general meeting of Thorn Electrical Industries Limited was held on August 31 in London, Mr. Jules Thorn (Chairman and Managing Director) presiding.

The following are extracts from his circulated statement:

The Group Trading Profits at £4,113,000, £200,000 higher than the previous year, I feel sure will be looked upon by the shareholders as a remarkably good achievement under the conditions which prevailed in the durable consumer goods industries during the year under review. The balance of Net Profit remaining for dividends is £1,500,000 in comparison with £1,475,000 for the previous year. It is proposed to maintain the Ordinary Dividend at 25%.

Lighting Division: Atlas Lighting Limited continues to make good progress, and turnover and profits have substantially exceeded any previous year. In every section of our lighting business I can report considerable improvement.

Our order book is showing substantial increases over last year and I view the future in this field with considerable confidence.

Radio and Television: Had it not been for the severe set-back suffered by the whole industry our profits this year would have been substantially higher. I can, however, report that by the reorganisation of our production capacity and by energetic measures in the commercial field, we were able to increase our percentage of the total industry business, albeit at a lower level.

Domestic Appliances Division: Tricity Cookers Ltd. have made further solid progress: sales have continued to expand at a very satisfactory rate and under difficult market conditions profits have been increased substantially.

The Tricity order book is healthy and I am confident that the outstanding values which we offer in this field ensure for us a continuing substantial share of this competitive market.

Having reviewed the progress and expansion of the divisions concerned with Special Products, Equipment Engineering and Electronics, the chairman continued:

Export: Our Group is well equipped to meet the challenge of the fierce international competition.

In the lighting field turnover for the year substantially exceeded all previous levels. Our volume of Fluorescent tube shipments was considerably in advance of all previous records and we are, by a large margin, the major U.K. exporters of this product. Exports of other types of lighting equipment continue to improve and the growing overseas demand for our fittings and street lighting lanterns is especially encouraging.

Shipments of radio and television sets again made an important contribution to our total export turnover. Our most recently developed receivers, specially designed to meet the technical requirements of European markets, are being well received and together with planned additions to our current range of export models, provide us with a further opportunity to improve our overseas sales.

Our shipments of refrigerators and cookers were maintained and these products figure prominently in our plans for a much increased overall export volume. Sales of electronic and other equipment produced by our Special Products Division are developing satisfactorily and future prospects in this field are also encouraging.

Overseas subsidiaries continue to make progress and these now constitute an important element in our international trading operations.

The report was adopted.

and many have had to go by other lines because Zim could not offer the accommodation.

But a party of travel agents and press representatives who sailed in *Moledet* from the builder's to Marseilles as guests of the Line felt the ship was singularly without class distinction in its atmosphere. Agents went as far as to say that they would recommend anyone but those who insisted on exclusively first-class travel to travel in her.

Not enough showers: Being such a compact ship, however, there has been space-saving in the cabins, three-quarters of which are four-berth. Of the four berths, one is a pullman type and the other a fold-back sofa bed and the cabins are neat and attractive, if small. The rest of the accommodation is two-berth with the exception of seven six-berth cabins on the lowest two of the six passenger decks.

All the cabins have a chest of drawers, a cupboard for each occupant and a washbasin, but only a very small number have showers and toilet and these are shared between two adjoining cabins.

Some of the first travellers in the ship felt she could have had more public showers and toilets and that some were placed a little too far from a number of cabins.

Proud advertisement: The lounges and the dining-room have a simple but relaxing decor and the latter, which is too close to the waterline for portholes has, as an attractive and illusionary substitute, panels of glass and crystal mosaics lit from behind. The kosher menus are ample and of a high standard.

Much of the decor is by Israeli artists and does them great credit. *Moledet* herself, while designed for a strictly practical purpose, is a proud advertisement for Israel. Her construction and the fact that a sister-ship is likely to be laid-down in about six months, confirm the country's importance as a maritime nation.

FIRST ARAB WOMAN IN AUTHORITY EMANCIPATION BECOMES A FACT

from Yohanam Ramati

Jerusalem :

The first Israel Moslem girl to have received a Bachelor of Arts degree at the Hebrew University, has now become the first Moslem woman to direct an important institution in Israel.

The institution concerned is a social welfare training centre in Nazareth,

which has itself just come into being, and is giving both theoretical and practical training in social welfare work. The attendance includes Moslems, Druzes and Christians of both sexes.

The Director, Huda Nashef, is the 24-year-old daughter of Mahmoud e-Nashef, who was a member of the Fourth Knesset and lives in the border village of Tayiba, not far from the city of Tulkarm across the Jordan lines to the North.

Top of the class: Huda is one of nine children, six daughters and three sons, and appears always to have been very bright. In the words of her father, "she was at the top of her class in every school." After completing her B.A. in Jerusalem, she went on the University of Chicago, returning with a Master of Arts degree in Sociology.

When the Ministry of Social Welfare heard about this, they promptly put her in charge of the Nazareth training centre. She gives all the lectures herself, while social welfare officers and social workers help with the special field training.

The participants in the courses at the centre receive monthly allowances of £100 each—an indication of the importance Israel attaches to their studies. They stay with Huda Nashef's institution for two years. Then they have to do a further two years of practical work before receiving their diploma. The practical work is performed in the Arab villages of Galilee, special emphasis being laid on group and family work and rehabilitation.

Women's position improving: Social welfare work in the Arab areas of the country is of particular importance, since very little was done during the Mandatory period, while the Arabs themselves showed hardly any interest in this kind of occupation. Now the attitude is changing, and there can be little doubt that this will bring an improvement in the lot of a large number of people.

Huda Nashef, moreover, is giving an example to many other Moslem girls, now at secondary schools, who have quickly been picking up modern ideas. The conventional "Woman's place is the home" attitude is losing ground among Israel Arabs.

Huda's sisters are a good example of this trend. Four of them are teachers. One of Huda's brothers, Nazar, also graduated from the Hebrew University, and is now District Officer in Nazareth.

Integration proceeding: The world trend towards rapid educational progress is very much in evidence among Israel's Arab population, and the authorities encourage it in every way they can.

They believe that education is the gate

to understanding and co-operation and although this may not be so in all cases, as far as the majority is concerned there is reason for optimism.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, September 16
MAPAM OPEN FORUM, 37 Broadhurst Gardens, N.W.6. "Israeli Democracy after the Knesset Elections," introduced by M. Oren, and "The August Meeting of the World Jewish Congress in Geneva," introduced by I. Nathani. All welcome. 8.00 p.m.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE

Monday, October 23
HILLEL FOUNDATION Annual Lecture. Robert Graves on "Jewish and Greek Myths a Comparison." Chairman : David Daiches. Friends House, N.W.1. 8 p.m. Admission by ticket only. Apply Hillel Foundation, 1 Endsleigh Street, W.C.1.

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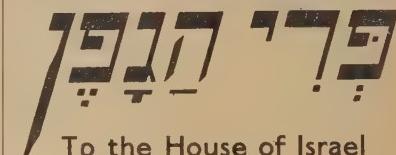
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NEW YEAR GREETINGS—5722

ALTMAN—Mr. & Mrs. Altman of Leicester, wish their children and grandchildren in England and Israel, also all relatives and friends, a Happy and Healthy New Year.

BAGISCH—Mr. & Mrs. M. Bagisch of 27a Palmeira Avenue Mansions, Hove, wish clergy, relatives and friends a very Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast.

BAKSTANSKY—Mr. & Mrs. L. Bakstansky wish all their friends a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

BARWELL—Beatrice J. Barwell and her mother wish relatives, friends and fellow Zionists health and happiness in the New Year and the fruitful realisation of their efforts for Israel. 22 Beechcroft Gardens, Wembley.

BEERMAN—Mr. F. & Dr. H. Beerman, 36 Gloucester Drive, N.4., wish all their friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

BEHR—Mr. & Mrs. Werner M. Behr, wish all their friends a very Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast.

BEHRMANN—Yosalle (Joey) Behrmann (MAGS in WESKER'S KITCHEN), BUCHENWALD 82344, DONDANGEN 575, RIGA GHETTO, STUTHOF-DANZIG 5709, LENTA, KAISERWALD 6478, remembers the holy ones and

**THE EDITOR AND STAFF
of the
JEWISH OBSERVER &
MIDDLE EAST REVIEW
wish their readers and friends
a happy and peaceful
New Year**

sends greetings to survivors and friends all over the world.

BEHRMANN—Yosalle (Joey) Behrmann sends "Showbiz" greetings to the genius Carl Foreman, Bob Graf of Columbia, Cyril Ornadel and new wife, Maude Spector and Arnold Wesker and hopes they will have only one Yom Kippur a year.

BEHRMANN—Yosalle (Joey) Behrmann sends greetings to the leaders of East and West Germany and hopes they will settle their differences through brotherly love, and thanks the Bavarian Restitution Agency for their kindness during the last few weeks.

BEHRMANN—Yosalle (Joey) Behrmann, Public Relations Officer of the Association of Nazi Camp Survivors, sends greetings to all Jewish members and friends on behalf of the executive.

BEHRMANN—Yosalle (Joey) Behrmann sends greetings to his sister Henrietta whom he has not seen for 24 years and brother Max for 21 years.

BETH ZION, East London Zionist Association. The Hon. Officers and Committee of the East London Zionist Association wish all their members, supporters and friends and families, a Happy New Year and well over the Fast. *S. Kushner, Secretary*

BRUNER—Mr. R. Bruner, 6 Hylda Court, St. Albans Road, N.W.5., wishes the Committed Members of the West Central Zionist Society, all friends and relatives a Happy New Year. *בגאלה למל' ישראל*

CHANAN—Mr. & Mrs. E. Chanan and sons, 14 Phillimore Gardens, N.W.10, wish all their friends a very Happy New Year and well over the Fast.

CHESSER—Dr. Eustace Chesser and family, 6 St. George's Court, S.W.7, extend their hearty greetings for a Happy New Year 5722.

COHEN—Mr. & Mrs. A. Cohen wish their family here and in Canada, their children and families in Israel, machatonim, Mr. & Mrs. Young and family, the family Katz of Glasgow, and all fellow Zionists *שנה טيبة שלום בישראל וקללן* 70 The Drive, London, N.W.11.

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wishes for the New Year to all their relatives and friends.

COHEN—Mr. & Mrs. Janus Cohen and Edmund, extend to their friends everywhere all good wishes for the coming New Year.

CONICK—Hyman and Hermione, and daughters Eileen, Merle and Tamara, grandchildren Lorelei, Nicholas and Theodor, wish all relatives and friends, a Happy New Year. "The Studio", 20 Portland Square, Plymouth.

COWAN—Councillor & Mrs. George Cowan, Gosforth, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, send Stanford and Judy, relatives and friends here and in Israel, greetings and all best wishes for a Happy New Year.

DALSTON AND NORTH LONDON ZIONIST SOCIETY—The Honorary Officers wish all their members and friends a Happy New Year and well over the Fast. Always pleased to welcome new members.

DUBSKY—Mr. & Mrs. Z. Dubsky, Peter and David wish their relatives and friends a Healthy and Happy New Year. 191 High Cross Road, London, N.17.

ELITE TYPEWRITER CO. LTD., together with Mr. & Mrs. Samuel Schmeltz extend their best wishes for the New Year to all their customers, relatives and friends. 18 Crawford Street, W.1. Welbeck 2528.

ELLENBERG AND FISHER—Mr. S. Ellenberg and Mr. & Mrs. H. F. Fisher, 82 Shoot-up-Hill, N.W.2, extend their best wishes to all their relatives and friends on the New Year 5722. לשנה טובת כתבו

FEDERATION OF WOMEN ZIONISTS—The Honorary Officers and Executive Council of the Federation of Women Zionists extend to their members everywhere and to all those associated with their work in and for Israel, greetings and good wishes for a year of Happiness and Achievement.

FEDERATION OF ZIONIST YOUTH—The Mazkirut and Members of the Federation of Zionist Youth in Great Britain and in Israel, extend their best wishes to all chaverim for a Happy New Year and well over the Fast.

FERTIG—Mr. & Mrs. A. Fertig, 100 Scholes Lane, Prestwich, Lancs., with their children, grandchildren, relatives, machatonim and friends, a Happy New Year שנה טובה ושלימה and well over the Fast.

FLASHMAN—Mr. I. Flashman and Henry, wish relatives and friends a Happy Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast.

FLETCHER—Mr. & Mrs. Ronald Fletcher, of "Firs Lake", Rose Garden Close, Edgware, wish relatives and friends a Happy New Year and well over the Fast.

FRAENKEL—Mr. & Mrs. David Fraenkel and Dr. & Mrs. M. Grossu and daughter wish all their relatives and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast. 25 Parkfield Road, Manchester, 20.

FRIEDLAND—Mr. & Mrs. Fabian Friedland and children, 58 Coudray Road, Southport, wish relatives and friends here and abroad the blessings of peace, health, joy and happiness for the New Year.

FRANKEL—Mr. & Mrs. Ernest S. Frankel, wish their relatives, colleagues and friends שנה טيبة . 12 Greenhalgh Walk, N.2.

GILLINSON—Rose and Bernard Gillinson, send seasonal greetings to all relatives, friends and colleagues in our Zionist work.

MR. & MRS. CHARLES MULLER

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Goody's original Kosher restaurant wish all their friends, relatives, and customers, and friends and relatives in America, on the Continent, and in Israel a happy and prosperous New Year and well over the Fast.

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GOURGEY—Mr. & Mrs. P. S. Gourgey and Mrs. Hannah Gourgey of 4 Poplar Court, Richmond Road, Twickenham, wish their relatives and friends a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

HABONIM—Chevrat Habonim wish all members and Chaverim of Habonim שנה טيبة, and increased activity for 5722.

HAUBENSTOCK—Jack and Mrs. Haubenstock: Kind thoughts and wishes to all Theodor Herzl members and friends.

HYMAN—Mr. & Mrs. P. Hyman and son, 79 Dollis Hill Lane, Neasden, N.W.2, wish Habonim West Central Zionist Society, Neasden J.P.A. and J.N.F. Committee, and friends a Happy New Year.

ISRA-TOURS (OCEANIA) LTD.—The Directors and Staff of Isra-Tours (Oceania) Ltd., 40 Dean Street, W.1, wish all their friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

JANNER—Sir Barnett and Lady Janner and family extend to all their colleagues and friends best wishes for the New Year and well over the Fast.

JEWISH NATIONAL FUND—The President and Honorary Officers of the Jewish National Fund of Great Britain and Ireland extend greetings for the New Year to all their supporters with hope for renewed efforts during 5722.

JOINT PALESTINE APPEAL—The Chairman and Administrative Committee of the Joint Palestine Appeal send seasonal greetings to all Anglo-Jewry and hope for the support of the entire community in the Kol Nidre Appeal, thus helping to ensure a Happy New Year for our brethren in Israel.

KEREN HAYESOD UNITED ISRAEL CAMPAIGN—The Presidium of the Keren Hayesod United Israel Campaign send greetings for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all devoted and loyal workers on behalf of Israel.

KRAMER—Mr. & Mrs. A. Kramer, 30 Viceroy Court, N.W.8, extend their best wishes for 5722 to all friends and colleagues in the Hampstead Suburb Zionist Society and throughout the Movement.

The Directors and Management of Stephen Court Hotel wish all their guests and visitors a very happy, healthy and prosperous New Year.

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LECI—Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Leci and Colin extend to dear relatives and friends שנות שלום ושלום כל לישאול London, E.5.

LEVISON, ACKERM—Mr. D. H. Levenson, Mrs. R. Ackerm, wish all relatives and friends, a Happy and Prosperous New Year. 115 Pershore Road, Birmingham 5.

LEVY—Mr. & Mrs. Jack Levy and Son, 28 Longton Road, Blackpool, wish all relatives and friends, a Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast.

LIGHTMAN—Best wishes for a happy and peaceful New Year to family and friends. Ray and Sidney Lightman, Susan and David, 10 Ridge Hill, London, N.W.11.

LINZ—Mr. & Mrs. Bennett Linz, Lynwood, 68 Upper Park Road, Salford 7. To our friends on land, sea and air, we extend our warmest greetings and good wishes for the New Year.

MANSFIELD—Mr. & Mrs. Johnny Mansfield wish all our relatives, friends, and Jewry everywhere, a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

MILLER—Mr. & Mrs. I. J. Miller, David and Kenneth, send greetings to relatives, friends and colleagues. Best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year. 138 Vicarage Road, Leyton, E.10.

MYERS—Greetings and good wishes for the New Year to all our friends and Zionist colleagues. May Israel enjoy peace and prosperity in the year to come. Mr. Louis Myers and family, Newcastle-upon-Tyne.

OSTROW—Mr. & Mrs. M. Ostrow wish their dear children, grandchildren, all relatives and friends a very Happy and Prosperous New Year. 66 Christchurch House, Streatham, London, S.W.2.

PAUL—Geoffrey and Joy with Clare send to family and friends their wishes for a New Year of contentment and peace. 31 Rayner's Road, Putney, S.W.15.

PELTOURS—The Management and Staff of Peltours Travel Service, 29 Duke Street, W.1, wish all their clients and friends at home and overseas a very Prosperous New Year.

PERLMUTT—Mr. & Mrs. A. Perlmutter wish their children, grandchildren, family and friends in England, Israel and U.S.A., and all over the world a Happy and Prosperous New Year. 19 Queens Court, London, W.2.

PHILLIPS—Mr. Sam Phillips of 86 Pilgrim Street, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, sends New Year greetings to all his relatives, friends and colleagues.

RICHTIGER—Mr. & Mrs. A. I. Richtiger, 2 Buckingham Mansions, N.W.6, wish their friends and fellow Zionists a very Happy and Prosperous New Year.

ROSENFIELD—The Rev. & Mrs. Abraham Rosenfeld of Finchley, wish כל שילוח a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

SABEL—Mr. & Mrs. Harry Sabel and family, 22 Mitudela Street, Jerusalem extend cordial greetings and good wishes for a Happy New Year to relatives and friends.

ST. JOHN'S WOOD AND MAIDA VALE ZIONIST SOCIETY—The Joint Chairmen and Committee of the St. John's Wood and Maida Vale Zionist Society wish members and friends a Happy New Year and well over the Fast.

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SAMUEL—Mr. and Mrs. W. Samuel and Michael, 58 Wykeham Road, Hendon, N.W.4, wish all their friends, at home, in Israel and abroad a Happy and Prosperous New Year.

SHEINWALD—Mr. & Mrs. A. Sheinwald and Linda wish all their relatives and friends a very Happy New Year.

SILK—Mr. & Mrs. Donald Silk and Benjamin, wish all their relatives and friends a very Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast.

SPAYER—Mr. & Mrs. E. J. Speyer, 2 South Parade, W.4, wish the members of the Theodor Herzl Society and all their other friends a Happy New Year.

STANBOW—Mr. & Mrs. P. Stanbow and son wish all their relatives and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast. 52 Welbeck Avenue, Hove.

THEODOR HERZL SOCIETY, HAMPSTEAD—The Hon. Officers and Committee wish their members, families and friends a Happy New Year and well over the Fast.

VICKERS—Mr. & Mrs. Joseph Vickers wish their children, grandchildren, brothers, sisters, brothers-in-law, relatives, friends and members of West Ham J.N.F. a Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast. 35 Dunbar Road, Forest Gate, E.7.

WEST CENTRAL ZIONIST SOCIETY—The Hon. Officers and Committee of the West Central Zionist Society wish all their members and friends a very Happy New Year and well over the Fast.

WIGODER—Dr. & Mrs. Robert Wigoder and daughter wish all friends and relations wherever they may be a Year of Peace, Health and Happiness. 23 Bromley Road, London, S.E.6.

WINEBERG—Mr. & Mrs. Maurice Wineberg and Phillipa wish their relatives and friends a Happy and Prosperous New Year and well over the Fast. 5 Southfield Drive, Leeds, 17.

WOOLFSON—Mr. & Mrs. Edward Woolfson and family of 399 Albert Drive, Glasgow, S.1, wish their friends in Britain and in Israel a Happy New Year and well over the Fast. *שנה הבאה ברוך ישראַל*

WOOLWICH & DISTRICT ZIONIST SOCIETY—The Chairman and Committee of the Woolwich & District Zionist Society wish their members and friends a very Happy New Year and well over the Fast.

ZIONIST FEDERATION—The Hon Officers and Executive Council of the Zionist Federation of Great Britain and Ireland send their best wishes for a Happy and Prosperous New Year to all members and friends.

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5722—1961/1962

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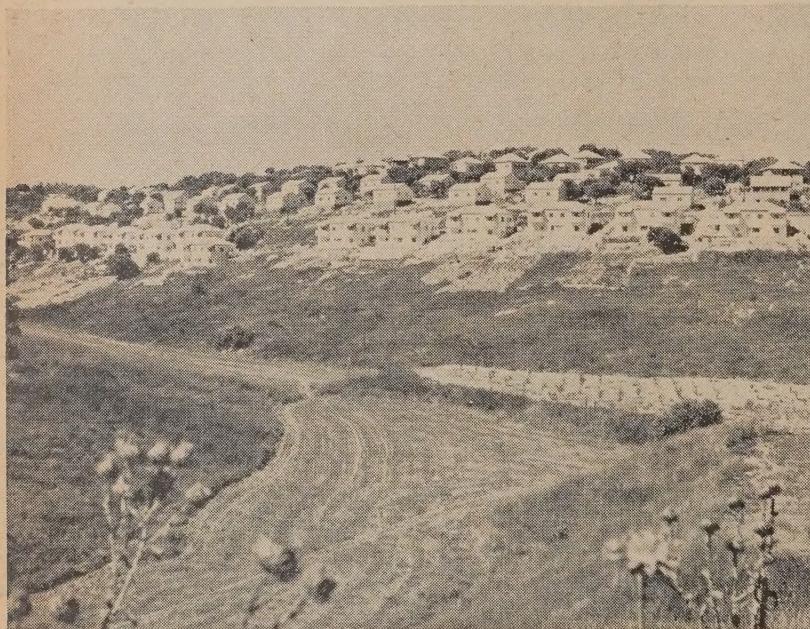
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JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, 4 St. George Street, Hanover Square, W.I. Hyde Park 2286/7

AROUND ISRAEL WITH THE J.N.F.

TREES IN THE NEWS



A reason for celebration. A housing estate in the Jezreel Valley.

Zichron Yaakov :

A meeting to compare afforestation methods in other countries was recently held at Aaronson House, Zichron Yaakov, at which 200 foresters from all over Israel heard the opinions and discoveries of six experts, among them Joseph Weitz, head of the Israel Land Administration.

The speakers, who had recently participated in the European Meeting of the F.A.O. Afforestation Committee, referred to their visits to various European and Asian countries.

Afforestation was of the utmost importance today, they reported, for apart from the recognised benefits, to arrest soil erosion and to clothe the land, etc., there is an increased demand for timber and the raw materials provided from the trees.

New techniques in planting, tending, fire protection and pest control were conveyed to the gathering, and it was announced that, due to the result of successful experiments, the J.N.F. were hoping to introduce the pistachio tree into their afforestation scheme, a tree that provides oil-rich fruit and endures difficult conditions.

Jerusalem :

Merhavia, the first settlement in the Jezreel Valley, recently celebrated its 50th anniversary, and at a ceremony at the J.N.F. Head Office, J. Egozi, chairman of the Jezreel Regional Council, handed a commemorative scroll to Jacob Tsur as a token of the gratitude of the Jezreel settlers to the Jewish National Fund.

In response, Mr. Tsur compared the struggles in the early days of the Jezreel reclamation to the present tasks and problems confronting the J.N.F. in developing other new regions in Israel.

Nitsana :

From Nitsana, situated in one of the most desolate parts of the Negev, close to the Sinai desert, comes news that the J.N.F. is now preparing an area of 1,000 dunams for the planting of fruit trees, mainly olive, almond and pistachio, all of which are particularly suited to the Negev climate.

The trees, which will be planted during the coming winter will be irrigated with the flood waters brought from the

hill slopes, with water from the local wells and, if necessary, in pipes from the north.

The economy of the local border settlements will also benefit from this project, since the orchards will add considerably to their output which now mainly constitutes the proceeds of sheep-farming.

URGENT REQUEST TO ASSIST ALIYAH

That the month of September should be devoted to a drive for cash and the collection of pledges of the past two years was unanimously decided at a meeting of J.P.A. keymen last week.

The meeting, which was presided over by J. Edward Sieff, J.P.A. chairman, was held to discuss the heavy financial commitments confronting Israel in the sphere of immigration.

The chairman reported that there was a considerable movement of Jews to Israel, taking place at such a speed that although it is extremely gratifying that they are able to take advantage of Israel as a haven for the Jewish homeless, the problem of absorption is becoming a matter of desperate urgency.

Apart from the expense incurred in bringing these new immigrants from their countries of origin to Israel, the newcomers must be given housing, employment, welfare services and education in order that they should become full citizens with equal privileges and obligations.

The taxes in Israel have to cover many budgets, including the all-important defence and security requirements, so the settlement of new immigrants, therefore, is a responsibility that must be undertaken by the Jews of the world.

Mr. Sieff also mentioned the Kol Nidre Appeal, and urged wardens of synagogues to introduce five pounds as the irreducible minimum, so that British Jewry may contribute to Israel in a manner commensurate with the significant aliyah now in progress to Israel.

Maurice Rosetti, Clerk to the Knesset, fully endorsed this appeal. He referred to the part played by the Israeli Jews in the form of heavy taxation and compulsory loans. He added that the newcomers are in the main highly skilled and trained and are therefore able to contribute to the man-power of Israel.

J P A - J N F N E W S

NEW YEAR GREETINGS

From Dr. Israel Goldstein, Chairman of the Keren Hayesod, Jerusalem

As our people congregate throughout the world to give thanks for the year which has now passed, I send you my heartfelt wishes for a happy and healthy New Year. As a devoted colleague in our historic mission, I call upon you at this time to rededicate yourself afresh to the work which remains to be done. We have a proud record of achievement behind us, but the challenges which face us in the immediate future are no less than those which we have had to encounter in the past.

Our work in the Keren Hayesod continues; the urgent claims of increasing numbers of new immigrants; provision of housing; the opening of new development areas in Israel; social service projects and the variety of other essential claims which are made upon the Jewish Agency, demand new horizons in our achievement.

This partnership of the Jewish people, privileged to be the generation confronted with the task of national renaissance, must be met. As we enter this New Year of promise and challenge, may we be worthy of the times in which we live, and redouble our efforts to achieve the optimum results which will be translated in terms of a new, dignified, productive and free life, for thousands of our brothers and sisters, who knock at our doors and have a right to the new life which you and we will provide for them.

Yours sincerely,
DR. ISRAEL GOLDSSTEIN.

*From Rosser Chinn,
President of the Jewish National Fund*

I desire to extend to all best wishes for a happy and prosperous New Year.

You have earned the gratitudes of many unnamed thousands in the Jewish family who, in raising the banner of nationhood, have given cause for immense pride in all of us.

We of the Jewish National Fund, are ensuring that the land of Israel upon which all else is based, is revived and turned into fertile soil. All Israel's development projects depend first upon soil reclamation because the Jewish people inherited a land that lay neglected for many years.

This year, we have been privileged to celebrate the Barmitzvah Year of Israel's independence in which we have been proud to participate by means of the Barmitzvah Forest which British Jewry has undertaken to plant.

In extending these good wishes to you, I would like to thank you for your support in the past, and express the hope that I may rely upon your co-operation in the future in furthering the cause of the Jewish National Fund and Israel. "Shanah tovah."

Yours sincerely,
ROSSER CHINN.

EASTBOURNE

A cheque for £1,830 has been handed to the Joint Palestine Appeal by S. S. Marks, veteran J.P.A. and Zionist worker, on behalf of the Eastbourne committee.

Eastbourne, one of the smallest Jewish communities in England has now brought its 1961 figure up to almost £2,600, inspired in the main by the efforts of Mr. Marks together with Paul Panto and their small but enthusiastic committee.

PETERBOROUGH

It is reported that plans are under construction in Peterborough to stimulate this district's J.P.A. activities.

Prominent workers in this programme are Leo Lewy, Dr. Stein and M. Jacobson, and it is hoped that the community will join them in their efforts to revive this small but enthusiastic committee.

**IF IT IS
EITHER OR—
I CHOOSE**



THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

E. LONDON : Mr. Albiston, 94 Markman Avenue, E.4, £1.0. Mr. S. Brenner, 38 Ashstead Road, B.5, £4.15.0. Highams Park and Chingford Hebrew Classes, Marlborough Road, E.4, £4.7.5. Mr. Kirshbaum, 84 Markman Avenue, E.17, £3.18.5. Mr. David Berman, 59 Clapton Common, E.5, £3.14.0. Mrs. Yanofsky, 79 Whitechapel Road, E.1, £3.1.9. Mrs. Hofman, 116 High Street, Walthamstow, E.17, £3.1.4. Mr. C. H. Levy, 22 Osborne Street, E.1, £2.17.10. Mrs. D. Davis, 181 Old Church Road, E.4, £2.15.0. Mr. Gorin, 68 Cleveley Road, E.5, £2.12.5. Mrs. Whymer, 3 Ashton Road, E.5, £2.10.6. Mr. D. Kitchenoff, 39 Carisbrooke Road, E.17, £2.5.0. Mrs. Klein, 30 Knightland Road, E.5, £2.4.0. Mr. Masterman, 117 Whitechapel Road, E.1, £2.0.3. Mr. Prager, 13 Cambridge Heath Road, E.1, £2.0.0. Mrs. H. Kaufman, 18 Moresby Road, E.5, £2.0.0. Mrs. Shapero, 221 Forest Road, E.17, £2.0.0.

N. LONDON : Mrs. R. Brandt, 17 Foscote Road, N.W.4, £2.10.0. Mrs. Paul, 11 Rundell Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. A. Fund, 115 Station Road, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Shapiro, 5 Florence Mansions, Vivian Avenue, N.W.4, £2.0.0.

N. LONDON : Mr. J. I. Fenton, Desborough House, Sheldon Avenue, N.6, £5.10.9. Mr. H. Walther, 107 Englefield Road, N.1, £3.12.3. Mr. Levy, 42 Jenner Road, N.16, £3.2.0. Mr. M. Zawadski, 1 Balfour Road, N.5, £11.13. Mr. Harris, 18 Northolme Road, N.5, £2.11.0. Mr. R. Bergmann, 16 Highpoint, North Hill, N.6, £2.7.8. Mr. I. Wollinberg, 175 Highbury New Park, New Estate, N.5, £2.5.0. Mrs. Burke, 162 Tufnell Park Road, N.7, £2.5.0.

S.E. LONDON : Mr. S. Burgess, 20 Lee Road, S.E.3, £5.15.0.

S.W. LONDON : Mrs. L. Cohen, 42 Nevern Square, S.W.5, £4.16.6. Mr. Groner, 44 Thurleigh Road, S.W.12, £4.10.0. Mr. Harris, 20 Thurleigh Road, S.W.12, £4.7.6. Mr. Sophie, 3c The Mansions, Earls Court Road, S.W.5, £2.18.3.

W. LONDON : Mr. Jack Shaw, 20 Croppthorne Court, Maida Vale, W.8, £4.16.6. Dr. V. Della, 80 Brook Green, W.12, £4.5.0. Mrs. Davis, 16 Croppthorne Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £4.0.0. Miss Taylor, 21 Sandringham Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £3.18.0. Mr. Ruben, 22 Rodney Court, W.9, £3.5.0. Mr. Leo Gersten, 505 Clive Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £3.0.0. Mrs. Middlebrook, 177 Lauderdale Mansions, W.9, £3.0.0. Mrs. Shine, 15 Blomfield Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.10.0. Mr. Oppenheimer, 407 Clive Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.7.5. Mr. S. Lipson, 52 Priory Gardens, W.3, £2.6.5. Mrs. G. Dresden, 82 Troy Court, Kensington High Street, W.8, £2.2.0. Mr. Galle, 9 Richmond Way, W.12, £2.2.0. Mr. Saville, 204 Clive Court, Maida Vale, W.9, £2.0.0. Mrs. F. Cohen, 35 Oakington Road, W.9, £2.0.0. Mr. I. Geiger, 145 Wymering Mansions, W.9, £2.0.0. Mr. Wimmer, 39 Oakwood Court, Kensington, W.14, £2.0.0.

ILFORD : Mr. and Mrs. M. Sheldley, 156 Stradbroke Grove, £3.5.0. Mrs. H. Cooklin, 67 The Drive, £3.0.0. Mr. G. Harris, 19 Fernhill Drive, £2.10.0. Mr. Abrahams, 1 Fernhill Drive, £2.0.0. Mr. I. Perl, 52 Ridgway Gardens, £2.0.0.

WEMBLEY : Mr. Ernst Schlesinger, 2 Grand Avenue, £2.11.8. Mr. Henry Harris, 17 Forty Lane, £2.8.6. Miss Beatrice Barwell, 22 Beechcroft Gardens, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Goldring, 28 Kings Court, Forty Lane, £2.0.0. Mr. J. Collier, 28 Oakington Avenue, £2.0.0.

PROVINCES

GLASGOW : Mrs. Godowski, 21 Dryburgh Place, Coatbridge, £5.0.0. Mrs. M. Lechnovitch, 6 Alston Lane, S.E., £4.3.6. Mrs. R. Kendrick, 34 Owen Avenue, Murray, 12 East Kilbride, £2.14.0. Mr. J. Stane, 8 Neitherton Avenue, £2.12.0. Mr. Fred Nettler, J.P., 69 Buchanan Street, £2.12.0. Mrs. B. Shapiro, 42 Waverley Street, S.1, £2.12.6. Mr. H. Peleg, 70 Carnwath Avenue, Shawlands, £2.5.0. Mr. G. Cohen, 123 Merrylee Road, £2.0.0. Mrs. R. Edelman, 759 Pollokshaws Road, S.1, £2.0.0.

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Mr. and Mrs. Gittelman, 38 Pasture Road, 8, £2.10.0. Mr. and Mrs. Brown, 3 Arlington Road, 8, £2.3.0. Mr. and Mrs. R. Appleton, 48 Sandhill Oval, 17, £2.2.0. Mr. J. Bernstein, 13 St. Albans Street, 7, £2.2.0. Mr. and Mrs. Suchall, 1 Buckstone Way, 17, £2.0.8. The Misses H. and C. Cohen, 65 Cowper Street, 7, £2.0.0.

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